

August 15, 1967

CONGRESSIONAL RECORD — HOUSE

H 10551

1745. It provided that all new roads should be built to the nearest boat landing.

In a way, that is what the Department of Transportation is all about. We do not recommend that all your roads be constructed in such a way as to connect with other systems of transportation. But we are at least as aware today as North Carolina's colonial governors were in the 18th Century of the necessity for coordinating transportation systems from running off in all directions. International trade, especially, requires the coordination of transportation systems. I hope your interest in international trade indicates an interest also in the tasks of coordination and cooperation which the Department of Transportation has begun.

(Mr. GONZALEZ (at the request of Mr. BEVILL) was granted permission to extend his remarks at this point in the RECORD and to include extraneous matter.)

[Mr. GONZALEZ' remarks will appear hereafter in the Appendix.]

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THE ANTIPOVERTY PROGRAM AND ITS VALUE AS AN ANTIRIOT WEAPON

(Mr. ST GERMAIN (at the request of Mr. BEVILL) was granted permission to extend his remarks at this point in the RECORD and to include extraneous matter.)

Mr. ST GERMAIN. Mr. Speaker, the recent controversy over the causes underlying the civil disorders which have erupted throughout our country is reason for grave concern on the part of Congress. Some have suggested that our national antipoverty effort is at fault. To my mind, this charge is spurious at best and tends to weaken and discredit one of our most successful domestic programs.

In my own State of Rhode Island in the city of Providence, the antipoverty agency, Progress for Providence, Inc., played an active and truly significant role in helping to squelch civil disorder and was publicly recognized for its efforts toward averting a major outbreak by the highly esteemed mayor of Providence, Joseph A. Doorley, Jr.

However, the work of the antipoverty agencies with respect to civil disorder is not restricted to a temporary policing action. Sargent Shriver, Director of the Office of Economic Opportunity, has made it abundantly clear that the purpose of his agency is to prevent riots by eliminating their long-range causes and not to foment them by provocative ac-

tions on the part of antipoverty workers. In that regard, I have recently come into possession of an instruction dated July 20, 1967, which Mr. Shriver sent to all OEO regional directors. I would like to place it in the RECORD for the information of my colleagues. I would also like to insert into the RECORD an excerpt from the Providence Journal containing a tribute to the staff of Progress for Providence for their assistance in the restoration of law and order during recent disturbances.

The material referred to above follows:

MAYOR PAYS SPECIAL TRIBUTE

Mayor Joseph A. Doorley Jr., at the request of a group of South Providence citizens, paid special tribute yesterday to a group of city employees and community leaders for their continuous work in South Providence and for assisting in the restoration of law and order after the disturbances in that area last week.

In a prepared press release, the mayor said that he had a two-hour meeting yesterday with a group of South Providence citizens to discuss housing, employment and human relations.

A representative group of the force which assisted the Providence Police Department during the disorders attended the meeting, Mayor Doorley said, and made a number of comments and suggestions "concerning the state of affairs in South Providence today."

Those to whom the mayor paid special tribute are the detached workers and staff of Progress for Providence, Inc., Cleo Lachapelle, director of community service for Progress for Providence; the Rev. Herbert O. Edwards, executive director; Carl Smith and the entire staff of the Providence Human Relations Commission; the Rev. Henry Shelton, director of the Inner City Apostolate of the Diocese of Providence; the Rev. Alan Mason, John F. Cicilline, the mayor's administrative assistant, and the many other volunteers who assisted in restoring law and order in the city last week.

TWX TO ALL REGIONAL DIRECTORS

Please get this message out at once to all CAPs in your region and be sure that all CAP employees are made fully aware of its contents. Message follows:

"Recent cases of violent protest and riots have led to unfounded and irresponsible charges that anti-poverty programs and officials have caused such violence. You and I know that the over-all anti-poverty program has turned out to be probably the best anti-riot weapon ever devised. Through all OEO programs we have provided the disadvantaged and previously inarticulate citizens of many communities an opportunity for self-help and for self-expression. We have started to eliminate the basic causes for unrest and impatience. In numerous cases, local antipoverty officials have been particularly helpful in stopping or minimizing violence in situations where tempers had almost reached the breaking point. Over and over again, we have stressed the firm policy of the Office of Economic Opportunity not to permit the use of Federal funds for any activities that are contrary to law or are partisan in nature. In the very rare circumstances where this policy has been violated, we have acted forthrightly in correcting the situation and in reprimanding or punishing the offender. Soon after the enactment of the 1966 amendments to the Economic Opportunity Act, you were sent an explanation of the new "anti-riot" provision adopted by the Congress. On June 8, 1967, CAP Director Theodore Berry issued CAP Memorandum No. 65 as a reminder of this anti-riot amendment. You were reminded that "the initial and primary responsibility for enforcement of Section 1201 (anti-riot amendment) rests with the local grantee agencies responsible for those projects." That

remains true and I must look to you for full implementation of this OEO policy.

"Let there be any misunderstanding about what OEO policy has been and continues to be, let me make it unmistakably clear once again. There will be absolute insistence that every OEO employee and every employee of an OEO grantee scrupulously avoid and resist participation by OEO-funded resources in any activities which threaten public order in any community. I shall insist upon immediate and full penalties for any individuals found guilty of wrong behavior in this connection. Furthermore, I shall insist upon the withholding of OEO funds from any grantee or delegate agency which is shown to be encouraging or tolerating such behavior.

"We must not, and will not, permit the reckless behavior of any individual or group to jeopardize the continued existence of the OEO programs which have started to bring hope and escape from poverty for millions of Americans. Your personal assistance in seeing to it that this policy is fully understood and scrupulously followed is deeply appreciated.

"SARGENT SHRIVER,
"Director."

ARAB AGITATORS MEDDLE IN U.S. POLITICS

(Mr. MULTER (at the request of Mr. BEVILL) was granted permission to extend his remarks at this point in the RECORD and to include extraneous matter.)

Mr. MULTER. Mr. Speaker, it appears that most Arab organizations are attempting to influence U.S. foreign policy with lies and false propaganda.

The Palestine Arab Delegation's articles appear in such anti-semitic publications as Common Sense and Gerald L. K. Smith's, The Cross and the Flag. The Palestine Arab Delegation also maintains relations with the Neo-Nazi National Renaissance Party.

I commend to the attention of our colleagues an article written by James H. Sheldon for the August 10, 1967, edition of the American Examiner.

The article follows:

ARAB AGITATORS MEDDLE IN U.S. POLITICS

(By James H. Sheldon)

On June 21, the Palestine Arab Delegation (N.Y., N.Y.) wired President Lyndon B. Johnson:

"We were greatly disappointed by your statement today . . . the peace you seek is a Zionist imposed peace permitting the treacherous aggressors retain fruit of their criminal war . . . this dangerous US policy will . . . liquidate United States interests in the Middle East."

This telegram was released to the press and sent to a fairly extensive mailing list which the Palestine Arab Delegation maintains. The Arab delegation further charged, untruthfully, that President Johnson had employed "Sixth fleet electronic devices to destroy the effectiveness of the Egyptian radar system," thus making possible the Israeli air victory over Nasser's hosts. The wire ended with a demand that the President "extricate the United States Middle East policy from the tentacles of the Zionist political octopus."

A similar telegram was sent to Senate Foreign Relations Chairman "William J. Fulbright" (his name was misspelled in the press release) and a number of other Senators and Congressmen. "You joined the politicians captive of the Zionist political octopus," this insolent wire declared.

"United States politicians consistently betrayed the good name and best interest of the

H10552

CONGRESSIONAL RECORD — HOUSE

August 15, 1967

United States for the Jewish vote and other considerations," the message impudently continued.

It is difficult to realize that a "delegation" representing an important official Arab agency would dare mix into American domestic affairs in this way—but that is precisely what the Palestine Arab Delegation has done and it is evidently proud of its work, for it distributed news releases to all who could be persuaded to read.

The Palestine Arab Delegation is in fact the local agency of the Arab Higher Committee for Palestine, an international Arab organization formed at Cairo in 1946, under the chairmanship of the ineffable Grand Mufti Mohammad Amin el Hussein—the same noisome personage who had earlier served as Hitler's advisor on "the liquidation of the Jewish question." The Mufti's committee maintains offices in Egypt, Syria, Lebanon and Iraq besides its overseas representatives in the United States and elsewhere.

The Palestine Arab Delegation is registered with the Department of Justice as a foreign agent, and in its official statement it declares that one of its purposes is "to win sympathy and understanding of the American government and people." If propaganda such as the above is a way of "winning sympathy," then we think it is long since time for the Grand Mufti to be permanently retired to the ranks of other criminals of World War II.

Ostensibly, of course, the primary purpose of this "delegation" is to represent the Mufti's committee before the various organs of the United Nations. Actually, most of its work seems to have consisted of issuing indiscriminate attacks upon any Americans who happen to be friends of Israel (including myself).

As I have pointed out in earlier editions of this column, this "delegation" maintains relations with some of the most undesirable elements on the American political scene. Not long ago, its postage meter was used to distribute a mailing of James H. Madole's National Renaissance Party Bulletin—a publication of a group described in a staff report of the House Un-American Activities Committee as avowedly neo-Nazi in character. (An earlier issue of the same publication had carried the headline: "Adolf Hitler: The George Washington of Europe").

In its December 26, 1965, report to the Foreign Agents Section of the Justice Department, the delegation lists amongst its activities a "lecture by Benjamin H. Freedman, evaluation of the appointment by President Lyndon Baines Johnson of the Supreme Court Justice Arthur Goldberg as the ambassador from the United States to the United Nations." Freedman, although born a Jew, has long been an ardent advocate of anti-Israel causes, and the financier of full-page advertisements attacking Israel and Zionism.

Long articles issued by this "delegation" have been reprinted in Common Sense, the vicious anti-Jewish hate sheet printed in New Jersey, and in Gerald L. K. Smith's anti-Semitic monthly, The Cross and the Flag.

In short, it is time to ask the question whether the United States has any obligation to longer tolerate this kind of hate propaganda and this kind of attack upon our elected statesmen, at the hands of a foreign agency financed by the Grand Mufti's committee.

This country welcomes representatives of all responsible nations and political agencies—but they must function within reasonable limits. There is serious reason to believe that this kind of intervention in our domestic affairs goes far beyond the purposes for which the Palestine Arab Delegation is registered, and it is time that the appropriate law enforcement agencies gave the subject a thorough investigation.

The activities of the New York office of the Palestine Liberation Organization likewise require an airing. The Palestine Liberation Organization, as most of our readers know, is the official agency of the Arab League states which has been engaged in organizing guerrilla bands in the Middle East. It is headed by Ahmad Shukairy, who some months ago said: "It is our purpose to destroy Tel Aviv." This outfit also disgorges great quantities of printed propaganda, helps line up the support of Arab students in the United States behind Nasser's projects, and addresses itself to the people of our country on the radio and through television, and by a campaign of letters to the editors of our newspapers.

We wonder what would happen if the Zionists attempted to set up an office in Cairo to advise Nasser on the shortcomings of his foreign policy, as the Palestine Arab Delegation has seen fit to do with respect to our statesmen? We wonder what would happen if an organization devoted to setting up guerrilla bands for the purpose of fighting against Nasser were to try to set up an office in Damascus? Obviously, such speculation is ridiculous in the extreme. Is it not equally obvious that the time has come for our country to give a second look at some of the strange propagandists who represent official Arab causes here?

THE CRITICAL HOSPITALS SPEAK

(Mr. OTTINGER (at the request of Mr. BEVILL) was granted permission to extend his remarks at this point in the RECORD and to include extraneous matter.)

Mr. OTTINGER. Mr. Speaker, the Interstate and Foreign Commerce Committee has reported one of the most important pieces of legislation to come before this House this session, the Partnership for Health Amendments of 1967 (H.R. 6418). This is the administration's major health proposal for this session as amended to include the urgently needed "hospital emergency assistance" program.

Of all the features of this excellent bill, none is more important than this provision which will help critically overburdened hospitals in the Nation overcome grave deficiencies in their facilities and services—deficiencies that deprive the communities they serve of needed health care and thus jeopardize the public health, safety, and welfare.

The committee's report—House Report No. 538, pages 26–28—sets forth persuasively not only the need for the program but an explanation of the way that its modest \$58 million authorization will deal with these critical hospital situations.

But the most persuasive and compelling arguments of all are in the letters that I have received from the officials of the hospitals themselves—the dedicated men and women who are daily wrestling with the frustration of trying to provide adequate health care with inadequate tools.

Before reading a selection of these letters into the RECORD, I want to point out that the most striking characteristic of these problem hospitals is that they are found in all types of communities, large and small, in all sections of our Nation. They are not the result of any failure in the existing aid program. They are pri-

marily the product of extremely rapid and unexpected shifts in population and unforeseen local economic changes.

The survey of critical hospitals released last year by the Department of Health, Education, and Welfare shows that 69, or about 40 percent of what was, at that time, 143 critical hospitals in the Nation, were located in the South.

An analysis shows that the smallest southern community with a critical hospital had a population of under 450, the largest had a population of over 100,000 but the median population for all the communities involved was just under 5,700. Clearly, this is a problem that cuts across the entire spectrum of American social, economic, geographic, and political life and, for that reason, the "hospital emergency assistance" program has been tailored to cut across that spectrum, too, and reach into every situation where its help is needed. It is neither a big city program, nor a rural program. It is a national program to meet a national problem.

The distinguished Senator from Alabama, the Honorable LISTER HILL, has proposed legislation strengthening and expanding the existing Hill-Burton program, which comes up for renewal next year. Over the past 20 years, Hill-Burton has been one of the most successful Federal aid programs of all time and I am proud to have sponsored Senator HILL's new legislation in the House. If this concept of Senator HILL's is adopted next year, I believe that we will have the tools to prevent the development of "critical hospitals" in the future. In fact, if the administration, which has repeatedly promised to come forward with recommendations in this area, had pressed Mr. HILL's formula 3 years ago, the emergency program in the "Partnership for Health Amendments" would not have been necessary. It is necessary, however, and we must help these critical hospitals now.

But let the hospitals speak for themselves:

JASPER COMMUNITY HOSPITAL,
Jasper, Ala., July 6, 1967.

HON. RICHARD L. OTTINGER,
Member of Congress,
Washington, D.C.

DEAR CONGRESSMAN: I am very much interested in your position entitled "Many Hospitals Worse Off Than Patients" as per article in the Birmingham Post Herald today.

We have a non-profit Hospital of 54 beds, 46 of which are located in a three story building erected in 1923, which while fire controlled, is classified as a non-fireproof building and which inspite of the fact that we have spent about one hundred thousand dollars in a renovation program the State Board of Health wants us to replace at a cost of one million dollars of which we have been offered grants totaling 80 % of the cost.

Since this is a depressed area we must accept many indigent patients and since any monies for indigent care come through the County Board of Revenue they funnel all of it to the County owned Hospital, and we must absorb our loss which is pretty hard to do. We have a \$200,000.00 mortgage on our new wing and part of renovation cost of the old building, we have tried to get the holder of this mortgage to advance us the \$200,000.00 we will need to match offered grants, and since our Hospital is located on a full block in a desirable location, we would when our